The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,615.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28 0
including postage	„	36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16 0
including postage	„	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6 0
including postage	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers	„	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	3 0
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	.. 7 As.	per line.
Second Ditto	.. 4 „	„
Third and succeeding	2 „	„

In the native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LILLY—April 17th, at Bulsar, the wife of Mr. F. C. Lilly, B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SPRY—DAVIDSON—April 23rd, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. Charles Laing, M.A., Arthur Hume Spry, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Florence, only daughter of Andrew Fletcher Davidson, Esq., of Haddington, Scotland.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Busserah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Busserah	10th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	13th	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingah	23th	9th
„ Lingah	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	31st	12th
Arrive Busserah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 455 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited).

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Busserah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Busserah	10th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	13th	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingah	23th	9th
„ Lingah	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	31st	12th
Arrive Busserah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 455 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following days:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	3	17	„ Beypoor	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Cochin	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	7	23
„ Tellicherry	5	19	„ Negapatam	9	24
„ Tuticorin	6	20	„ Galle		
„ Colombo	20		„ Colombo	27	
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin		
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut		
„ Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore		
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	
„ Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar	18	
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	21	

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,350 tons, 300 H. P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched as well as the Steamer of the 1st proximo.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurruntur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurruntur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Sep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Bateangherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	„ Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	„ Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "Tilton," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, proceeding from Cochin to Colombo, and Madras.

The "Lord Clyde" will leave Cochin on Saturday the 4th proximo

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CALCUTTA.

Calling at Cochin, Galle and Madras.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the Steam Ship "CORINGA," 584 Tons, and 150 H. P., Commander R. L. Tozer, to the above ports on SATURDAY, the 27th April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for the Ship *Fleur de Lis*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WATER WITCH," Captain Brown, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats as soon as taken delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of those concerned.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for the Ship *Water Witch*.

LUNCA CHEROOTS of fine quality for Sale.

Ordinary	shape Rs. 15	per Thousand.
Manilla Cigars	„ „ 15	„
Burmah	„ „ 12	„

G. B. GLADDING.

WHATMAN'S ANTIQUARIAN DRAWING PAPER, a small supply just received by Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S DOUBLE ELEPHANT DRAWING PAPER, a supply just received by Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS.—The following Water Colour Sketches by Mr. J. W. Beck, Artist, are admirably adapted for studies and are most moderately priced:—

A Mountain Torrent in the Himalayas	..	25 0
Sketch on the Simla Road	..	20 0
A Waterfall in the Himalayas	..	25 0
The Ganges Valley at Soolee	..	10 0
The Jumna near the Hills	..	20 0
Rajpoor Bazaar	..	10 0
Mountain Torrent at Rikgah	..	25 0
On the Jumna, near the Hills, a pair	..	20 0
Evening	..	10 0
Sea pieces, 2 pairs, each	..	25 0
Evening in Central India	..	25 0
On the Jhelum	..	25 0
At Hardwar near the Sacred Ghat	..	25 0
Sunset in the rains at Landour	..	20 0
Near Mussoorie, Himalayas	..	20 0
Mountain Stream at Kalsie	..	20 0
Fancy piece	..	10 0
Waverley Road, Mussoorie	..	40 0
Waterfalls near Mussoorie	..	40 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class	..... £45	} Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class	..... £25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "YAMUNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Morrison, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class	..... £ 64 10 0	} Including Railway
Second Class	..... £ 37 5 0	} Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants. Orders for

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Shear and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867

ARRIVAL OF DR. L. LA'MERT IN BOMBAY.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

DR. L. LA'MERT, of 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON; M. D. of the University of Erlangen; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c., &c., &c., has arrived in Bombay, and may be consulted (either personally or by letter) on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Daily, from 9 till 6 at his residence, 4 Hornby Row, Fort (next door to Mr. Gabriel the Dentist.)

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the outgoing Mail.

On London, at 4 months sight..... 1 11/32 per rupee.
„ 3 do ..... 1 11/32 do.
„ 2 do. ..... 1 11/32 do.
1 do. ..... 1 11/32 do.
On Demand ..... 1 11/32 do.

By order,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existed between the undersigned CURSETJEE FRAMJEE DADY, and EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY as Merchants and Shipkeepers under the name of C. FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent.

The interest and responsibility of Cursetjee Framjee Dhondy, has ceased from THIS DAY in the said firm.

Eduljee Framjee Dhondy, now the sole partner of the said firm, will pay off the debts and receive all the outstandings of the said firm up to THIS DAY.

CURSETJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY.
EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY.

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

WITH reference to the above advertisement I, the undersigned EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY, will carry on the said business under the style and firm of FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, and hope that the liberal support and patronage which has been hitherto given to this establishment will be continued.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that in future Return Tickets will be issued for Carriages and Horses conveyed by Rail at a fare and half for the double journey.

These Tickets will be available for three days exclusive of the time occupied in transit.

W. KNOX,

General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 24th April 1867.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares in the above named Company on which the SECOND CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, due on 15th November last, together with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date, shall not have been paid into this Office on or before the 1st day of June 1867, shall be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th April, 1867.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—The following Second hand Instruments, the property of a Gentleman desirous of disposing of them, are offered at the prices annexed to each:—

THEODOLITE, 5-inch Everest, by Troughton and Simms	Rs. 325
THEODOLITE 5-inch Everest, by Elliott	300
DUMPY LEVEL 14-inch, by Elliott	125
LEVELLING STAVES	30
BRASS CHAIN, 100 feet	10
TELESCOPE, Achromatic Astronomical, by Negretti and Zambra 45 inch body, on brass table stand with rackwork adjustment to Telescope and steadying rod	
achromatic finder, object glass 3½ inches in diameter; one Terrestrial and 3 Astronomical Powers, in stout Mahogany case	350
POCKET ANEROID BAROMETER by Negretti and Zambra, metal dial	70
DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS fitted to two Mahogany Lanterns—a large powerful Instrument with 3 dozen Sliders including an Astronomical Series	400

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SORABJEE AND NOWROJEE NANABHOY ESTATE.—CREDITORS of the above Firm are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the Trustees; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith to Mr. A. C. MOORE, at the Office of the Trustees, Apollo House, Fort.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
J. A. J. SHAW,
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 7th July 1866.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of about 3500 Teak Telegraph Posts to be delivered either at the Company's Stores, Byculla, or at Sholapore.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the Storekeeper, Byculla.

Tenders will be received by the Agent Elphinstone Circle up to the 4th proximo.

Byculla Stores Office, 24th April 1867.

BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED AND GLASS WARE, &c., &c., Belasis Road. On THURSDAY, May 2nd, Messrs. BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of Handsome Modern Household Furniture, comprising Carved Blackwood and Mahogany Circular, Telescopic, and other Tables, Dressing and Washing Tables, Ormolu Chiffoniers and Cupboards, Blackwood Do. Teapoys, Hatstands, Couches, Easy and other Chairs, Presses, Screens, Whatnots, Toilet Glasses, Pictures, Glass and Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Several valuable Oil Paintings by celebrated Masters.

Two tents (if not previously disposed of.)

Invoice of French earthenware.

Flower Vases, Cups and Saucers, Dinner Services, &c., &c., &c.

Invoice of French Boots and Shoes.

„ „ Toys.

Two Photographic Cameras with Lenses Chemicals and every essential requisite for the practice of Photography, and any other goods offering.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view, at the Auction Rooms of BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.,

Belasis Road, Byculla.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 19, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.	..... Rs.	1 8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin	.....	2 0
Rose Pekoe	.....	1 12
Orange Pekoe	.....	1 8
Hyson Green	.....	2 0
Flowery Pekoe	.....	2 0
Congou	.....	1 4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,

13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

WILLIAMSON & Co., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION, HOUSE AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS REGISTRY AGENTS.—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION:—Port and Sherry Wines—Almond Soap—Scents—Hair Brushes—Castor and Cod Liver Oil—Capsules—a Four Wheeled Dog Cart, with fast trotting Horse and Harness complete—a Double Seated Phaeton—New and Second-hand Furniture, &c., &c.

TO BE LET, several Houses at Mazagon, Nesbit Lane, Tardeo—Grant Road—also Apartments, Rooms, and Godowns in the Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Rantoon in good condition, price Rs. 200

GOOD SERVANTS of all description can be supplied on the shortest notice.

Arrangements have been made for HAIR CUTTING and SHAMPOOING, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. at the above Establishment. For particulars apply to

WILLIAMSON & Co.,

No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 97 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

In the Press

A COLLECTION

OF ALL THE

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BY

H. E. SIR BARTLE FREERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,

From 1862 down to the present day.

Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadevie.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,

74, King William Street, London, E.C.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SAFETY MATCHES

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S

VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,

SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S

JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866 and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP has fixed TUESDAY, the 30th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the Court-house of the High Court at Bombay as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 22nd April 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,

Solicitors to the Petitioners' Credit.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of the assets of the above Association, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share will be made at the office of the Association, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY 10th instant, and after that date up to 1st May next. All sums not applied for by the latter date will be reserved until the next distribution. This arrangement is adopted with a view to reducing the expenses of the Establishment as much and as speedily as possible. Shareholders will be required to produce the certificates for their shares on applying for payment.

JOHN SMITH,

Bombay, 6th April, 1867. Liquidator.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOL & Co., in returning their best thanks to the inhabitants of Bombay and Out-stations for the liberal support they have received since they commenced business, beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have just received (Overland) a large addition to their stock, and now have the largest and greatest variety of Boots and Shoes ever exposed for sale in Bombay—a few of which are enumerated—

LADIES' BOOTS.

The Alexandria in Kid, Military Heels.
„ Princess Helena do
„ Croquet do and Morocco do
„ Sensation in Bronze do
„ All Plain do do
„ Kid with fancy Toes do
„ Black Cashmere with and without Heels.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Wellington Boot in Patent and Calf-skin.
„ Napoleon do Enamelled and Brown Hide.
„ French Glove Kid Boot
„ English do do } Dress.
„ Kid with Patent Golash. }
„ Emperor's all Patent.
„ Palmerston Kid and Patent.
„ Drab Top Patent and Enamelled Golash
Elastic and to Button.
„ Kid Top Enamelled Golesh, Imitation Balmorals.
Do do plain.
„ Enamelled Balmorals,
„ Prince All red Boot in Kid.
„ University do do
„ Croquet do Morocco.
„ High Levant do do } Walking
„ Garibaldi do do
„ University do do
„ Chelsea do do
„ Balmorals do do
„ Croquet do in Calf-skin.
„ Kid with Calf-skin Golosh.
„ Chelsea all do
„ Balmorals in do
„ Calf-skin Shooting Boots to Lace and Hook
„ Brown (Elastic) Boots.
„ Buck-skin do do
„ Canvas do do
shoes in Patent, Enamelled, Morocco, Kid, Calf, Buck-skins and Canvas.
Canvas Racket Shoes to Lace and Elastic.
Patent Tie Shoes, and Slippers in variety.

GENTLEMEN'S GAITERS.

Children's Boots and Shoes in various sizes.

G. N. & Co. call special attention to their Manufactory Department, which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European foreman. Gentlemen favouring us with their orders will have our best and immediate attention.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day appointed MR. FRANK ORR, of the firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 1, East Street, Poona, our Agent, and to sign per procuration for our Firm from this date.

G. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, MILLINERS, GLOVERS AND HABERDASHERS.

HAVING just finished TAKING STOCK we have the pleasure to intimate to our Customers and the Public that we are now offering all our Stock at greatly reduced prices, and to which we solicit favourable attention.

VELVETS.

and COLOURED LYON'S and SPITALFIELD'S VELVETS for Ladies' and Childrens' Dresses.

FAMILY MOURNINGS.

Our present Stock comprises every requisite.

CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, CASHMERES, LAMAS, MERINOES, &c., &c.

MANTLES.

Our Stock of the best PARISIAN MANTLES is almost entirely sold out, and intending Purchasers would do well to make an early call.

DRAP DE FRANCE MANTLES:

PARISIAN PALETOTS.

NEW SEALSKIN CLOAKS and JACKETS.

NEW ASTRAKAN CLOAKS and JACKETS.

SHAWLS.

We are now offering our large Stock of SHAWLS, which comprises all this Season's novelties at very nearly half price to effect an entire clearance to make room for fresh arrivals:—

All Wool Wove Clan Tartan Longs.

All Wove Clan Tartan Plaids, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Best Wool All-Wove Shepherd Checks, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

Best all Wool Wove Fancy Shawls, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

REAL ALBANIANS.

BEST PAISLEY PLAIDS,—NORWICH PRINTED SHAWLS.

ALGERINE SHAWLS.

A large variety of PLAIN and FANCY ALGERINE SHAWLS of the best quality, exceedingly cheap.

NEW CLUNY ROTONDES AND SQUARES.

SPANISH PUSHER and LIMERICK LACE SHAWLS.

PETTICOATS AND SKIRTS.

An endless variety of the new CHALLIE and ALL WOOL SKIRTS and PETTICOATS.

WARM HOSIERYS.

IRISH LINENS and LAWNS, MUSLIN EMBROIDERIES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

No. 1 Hummum Street.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—The Public are informed that ANNUALS and PERENNIALS are for SALE at the VICTORIA GARDENS at ONE RUPEE a Pot.

Creepers of sorts at one Rupee each.

Common Annuals at 3 Rupees a dozen, and Roots, without pots, of Petunia and Coreopses at one Rupee a dozen.

Detailed Lists may be seen either at the Gardens, or at the Office, Town Hall.

F. BROUGHTON, Surgeon Major,

Offg. Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 18th Feb. 1867.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY.—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Fronts.

HENESSY'S Brandy ..... Rs. 24 per dozen.

Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 22 „

No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th May next at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company in David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive a Joint Report of the Board of Directors, and Auditors, made under Clause CV. of the Company's Articles of Association.

2nd. To pass a Special Resolution to the effect that the Company be wound up either voluntarily or by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court as may be determined upon.

In the event of a resolution to wind up being carried,

3rd. To appoint one or more Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 P. M.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th April 1867.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN with reference to the proposed Liquidation of the above Company, that all shares on which CALLS with INTEREST is not paid before the 30th day of April instant, will be forthwith FORFEITED.

By order of the Directors,

REMINGTON & Co.,

Bombay, 11th March, 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on Buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply, for one year, of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 1st May 1867 at 12 o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500 which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied and forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

By order of the Postmaster General,

C. C. A. STUART, Postmaster,

Bombay, General Post Office, April 1867.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY continues for Royal Bank shares at Rs. 64, and for Presidency Bank shares at Rs. 80. For other descriptions there is no enquiry.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Number value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 per share.
19,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	80 p ct. dis.
1,000,000	250	125	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	95 per sh.
2,500,000	200	50	5 per ct.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	42 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay brokers' banking Company	80 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Oriental Bank	10 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	150 per share
800,000	200	32	.....	China Bank	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	31 ex-div.
1,500,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
500,000	100	500	.....	Indian Peninsular	
2,500,000	100	100	.....	London & China	14 p share.
1,000,000	1,000	13	.....	Madras Bank	80 p ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	75 p ct pm. ex-di.
600,000	500	300	.....	Royal Bank of India	95 per share.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	56 per share. [ni

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	2s.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	14 sight	99½.
Do.	30 days' sight	98½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
Madras	90 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	Demand	216 nominal.
China House Bills	30 days sight	215.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans		Rs. 88½
" " Sicca "	Loan 1832-33		" 92
" " Co.'s "	" 1833-37		"
" " "	" 1842-43		" 86½
" " "	" 1854-55		"
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs.	Loan 1856-57		" 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55			" 102
Five and a half per cent.			" 108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 15-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	" 16-4
Spanish Dollars	" 223
Carolus	" 226.
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 214
Bar Silver	" 1-8-8-0
Gold Leaf	" (-0-10
Bar Gold 19 oz. English	" 15-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 26TH APRIL.

OLD	PRE CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	225 to 230
Dholleras	170 to 175
Bhowuggur	
Oomrawuttee	130 to 135
Akote	180 to 190
Compta	170 to 180
Vingoria	
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	210 to 215
Akote	
Khandeish	195 to 210
Barsee	
Dholleras	210 to 220
Bhowuggur	
Hauguphaut	235 to 240
Broach	210 to 220
Veerual	190 to 200
Vingoria	210 to 215
Compta	230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	240 to 250

Ready Sales..... 500 Candies.
For Future Delivery...1,000 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Day, Lieutenant Colonel J. C., Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Kamptee.
Tyler, Captain O. J., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Sweny, Captain A. H., 22nd Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Schneider, Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 26.

Holt, Lieutenant 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.
Pierce, Major J. H., 24th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.
Vincent, Ensign H. A., 33rd Foot, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Cockell, Assistant Surgeon P. W., Staff, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Malcolm, Brigadier General Staff, on leave, to Matheran.
Keith, Staff Assistant Surgeon R., M. D., Medical Staff, to join, to Nagpore.
Banks, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Hannagan, Assistant Surgeon J. H., British Medical Staff, on duty, to Bulsar.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 25th April, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following appointment is made:—
17th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant H. T. Christie, General List, to be Adjutant, vice Smith, who vacates on promotion.

SHIPPING.

WE have no Arrival or Departure to announce.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Schooner *Bissel*, Nacoda, bound to Cochin.
Ship *Helen Wallace*, T. Staunton, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Steverton*, N. Keats, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Richard Ryland*, A. Cameron, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Kim-foo-Hong*, R. Davidson, bound to Hongkong.
S. S. *Ranger*, Turner, bound to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Aleff*, A. E. Barlow, bound to Aden and Suez.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Ellora*, for Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

871 Northumbrian, Piggie—Oriental Co. (c. l. April 3)
855 Eswin Fox,—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 15)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

955 Andoman, Asplet—Ly n Brothers & Co. (c. l. Apr. 10)
1030 Apollos, Mckay—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1319 Bayard, Jackson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1178 Beaun Uambs, Mcean—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1350 Bulwark—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
1323 Catherine Rankin, Davies—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
850 Confidence, Makeller—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 1)
753 Constance, Rogers—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. April 1)
1227 Dalhurne, Bannatyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 21)
788 E. P. Bouverie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1005 East, Callender—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 11)
1091 Examinides, Poe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 6)
1178 Evelyn, Bosg—Lawrence & Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co. (c. l. April 18)
1165 Gatineau, Cummings—Kitchie, Steuart & Co.
1017 Helvillyn, Barclay—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
133 Hyderabad Baxter—Iron Ship Company. (c. l. Mar. 25)
1380 Innisfallen, Gibson.—Merwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1443 James Seddon, Lucker—John Clover & Co. (c. l. April 9)
910 Johannes, Kochgerken—Volkart Brothers & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1247 Lady Palmerston, Baumson—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. April 0)
1369 Longwood, Penge—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. April 4)
1175 Lydia, Williams—Wallace & Co. (c. l. April 9)
1309 Maha Bulenkwur, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
1307 Maritana, Greetham—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1009 Mercantile Framjee, Pike—Lyon Brothers.
1001 Otago, Masterton—Kitchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Apr. 10)
712 Peverel of the Peak, Loftus—Copland & Co. (c. l. April 11)
961 Princess Somerset, Parker—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1195 Queen of England, Nolan—Captain. (c. l. April 2)
1038 Queen of the North, Wenn—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
1187 Reeve, Messervy—Dubash. (c. l. April 18)
1425 Robert Seddon, Pennington—John Clover & Co. (c. l. April 9)
1365 Royal Adelaide, Robbins—Lawrence & Co.
1023 Sam Mendel, Murdock—Copland & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1116 Saudringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 6)
1279 Siberia, Clark—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1249 Sinah, Porter—Captain. (c. l. Mar. 29)
1276 The Picture, Gillies—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. April 3)
1094 Theresa Teitgens, Shiell—Captain. (c. l. April 9)
1232 Western Belle, Hallitine—Lawrence & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

940 Malta (s), Curling—P. & O. Co. (c. l. April 17)
946 Yamuna (s), Morrison—B. & B. S. S. (c. l. April 23)

FOR CHINA.

1491 Benares (s), Hall—P. and O. Co. (c. l. April 17)

MALABAR COAST.

220 Tilly (s), Plotts—B. C. and K. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 23)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

456 Coringa (s), Turner—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 17)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

544 Mascat Merchant, Ward—S. Lal Md. (c. l. April 8)
[84 Sattara (s), Boyle—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 23)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1070 Ellora (s), White—P. & O. Co. (c. l. April 26)

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

303 Sinchur, Oman.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

343 Comoria (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 24)

FOR HAVRE.

302 Blue Jackett, Lusby—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee D. (c. l. April 18)
674 Delhi, Pickering—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1319 Indus, Hicks—P. & O. Co.
946 Lord Macaulay, Cary—Blackwell & Co
946 Prince Llewellyn—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dubash (c. l. April 24)
925 Westborough, Davey—Captain. (c. l. April 3)

FOR BORDEAUX.

540 Alma Compier—Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

497 Gladestaer, Le Lonker—Captain. (c. l. Mar. 22)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1280 Codabux, Row. NOT FIXED. (c. l. April 23)

925 Aden, Riffey—H. M.'s Sedick.
784 Atlet Robinson, Hodges—H. A. C. Cadoo.
1048 Brabhoy, Holland—J. P. Cornfoot & Co.
1404 Bombay, Winckler—B. & B. S. S. Co.
980 Bombay Castle (s), Gammon—W. F. Cama (in dock)
1235 Gistrion, McGarry—Volkart Brothers.
847 Fanny, Wire—Wallace & Co.
459 Futhel Musjed, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdoola Latiff.
959 Futtey Moombarack, Nacoda—H. Soleman.
925 Gloucester, Butcher—B. V. and Hacima.
974 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.
1030 Lloyds, Robinson—Wallace & Co.
980 London, Minto—Captain.
981 Morning Star, Morcan—B. H. Cama.
956 Pantelie Barry, Nacoda—H. M. Sedick.
971 Sarah, Sword—Wallace & Co.
927 Shah Jehan, Rodgers.
927 Shah Mahomed, Nacoda—H. L. Jaffer.
1330 Ticonderoga, Rice—Hajee M. Sedick.
1046 Water Witch, Brown—Wallace & Co.
920 Wurtemburg, Chase—Volkart Brothers.

P. & O. CO.'S STEAMER.

1320 Baroda (s), Hazelwood—P. and O. Co.
Orissa (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.
1320 Sangora (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.

H. M.'s STEAMER.

Commodid (s), Cawse.
Wasp (s.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—"AUNT SALLY."
AUNT SALLY—Mr. Massey.
1st Player—Young Bengal.
2nd do. Miss Bombay, very tired and sleepy.
3rd do. Mrs. Madras fast asleep.

THE TRUE, THRILLING, SENSATIONAL, AND STARTLING DELINEATION OF THE ADVENTURES OF AN UNSOPHISTICATED COCKNEE WITH A "LIVE" SHELL.
HALF PAGE, 1st Tableau—He findeth and bringeth home the shell in triumph!
HALF PAGE, 2nd Tableau—His friends and *He* are met together to witness the result of igniting the shell!!
HALF PAGE, 3rd Tableau—The shell ignited!!!
QUARTER PAGE.—Our Friend, the ingenious Mr. Jones, has a new invention.
WHOLE PAGE—How our Fat Contributor went to Nagpore and came back again. *A series, to be continued.*
The Nagpore Cinderella and several other Vignettes.

Contributors are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

TIME SIGNAL BALL.—In case of the Ball accidentally falling as a wrong moment, a flag is hoisted at the Tower to give notice thereof, and remains up until 1-30 P. M., when the Ball is again raised and dropped exactly at 2 P. M.
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., I. N., Secretary.
Office of Harbour and Pilotage Board, 26th April, 1867.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba, facing the Sea, and open to the Westerly Breeze, commanding an excellent view of Malabar Hill. It has the comfort of a good Garden, Vehar water and two Fountains. Could be had furnished if required. Rent moderate, for further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—WANTED 50 TONS OF GOOD ENGLISH OVEN COKE.—TENDERS for the supply of the above, accompanied with samples, will be received at H. M.'s Mint up to the 8th proximo.
The Officiating Mint Master does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
E. C. S. WILLIAMS, Capt. R. E.,
Offg. Mint Master.
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 27th April, 1867.

BY LAST MAIL,—EXTRACTUM CARNIS, LIEBIG.

BY LAST MAIL,—EPPS' COCOA.

BY LAST MAIL,—ROBB'S BISCUITS.

BY LAST MAIL,—BRILLIANTINE.

BY LAST MAIL,—WATTS' SARSAPARILLA.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS passed at the Meeting held on the 12th April 1867.
1st. Proposed by A. F. WALLACE, Esq., seconded by COWASJEE EDULJEE, Esq., and carried unanimously, that the words "The qualification of a Director "shall be the ownership of Five Shares or more, of which "he must have been the Registered proprietor for three "months, at least, previously," be cancelled and the following inserted in their stead:—
"The qualification of a Director shall be the ownership "of Two shares, or more, of which he must have been the "Registered proprietor for one month, at least, previously."
2nd. Proposed by Nathoo Soonderjee, Esq., and seconded by J. L. Turner, Esq., and carried unanimously "That "Clause XCII. of the Articles of Association intimating "that shareholders are to pay 9 per cent. interest," be "cancelled, and that the following be inserted in their "stead.
"The minimum interest on calls in arrears is to be 9 "per cent. per annum, but higher rates may be charged at "the discretion of the Directors."
By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27 Meadow Street, 26th April, 1867.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BYCULLA LIVERY & COMMISSION STABLES.—24, BELLASIS ROAD.—COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.—Horses, Carriages, and Harness will be received for Sale on Commission, the charge will be, for each Horse sold itspoes 17, payable both by buyer and seller—For Carriage, Harness, &c., 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by seller only.
Orders from outstations for the purchase of Horses will be carefully executed.

LIVERY.

A limited number of Horses will be received on Livery; each Horse will be provided with large airy loose Box, the best of Provender, as good a Gorrawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge) and will be shod: all for Rs. 50 per mensem.
Horses provided with usual stall, and exclusive of Gorrawalla, Shoeing and treatment will be charged at Rs. 1½ per diem.
All Horses received on Commission Sale will be charged one Rupee per diem and twelve annas for a Pony, exclusive of Gorrawalla and Shoeing. If the animal is withdrawn unsold, the charge per diem would be Rs. 1½ for a Horse and Rs. 1 for a Pony.
Horses sent for Livery or on Commission Sale must be provided with their complete kits, otherwise a kit will be supplied in the stable at the charge of Rs. 10 per each Horse.
Forage can be supplied at the Gentleman's houses on moderate terms.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the Ordinary rate of Rs. 2 for plain shoes and Rs. 2½ for turned-up toes or anti-triping Shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for, for a period of 6 months or a year, payable in advance.
BREAKING IN.
Horse broken-in to double Harness, Rs. 40 per pair; to single harness Rs. 25; to Saddle Rs. 20; to Ladies Saddle Rs. 25.
ALLI ABDOOLLA.

ALHAMBRA,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 27TH.
NEW PRODUCTIONS.

First night in Bombay of a thrilling act of Acrobatic Exercises, entitled—Papourri with Mr. Alfred Chapman's Great
ANTIPODIAN FEAT
OF
WALKING ON THE CEILING WITH HIS HEAD DOWNWARDS.
THIRD APPEARANCE OF
MR. P. F. COOK,
THE AMERICAN HERCULES.
MISS CAROLINA, MISS MATHILDA, AND MISS JEANETTE IN NEW TABLEAUX.
SECOND NIGHT.
OF THE NEW COMIC PANTOMINE
ENTITLED
"THE DOCTOR OUTWITTED."
THE LITTLE ELASTIC WONDERS
IN NEW DIFFICULT POSITIONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats...	Rs. 5	Amphitheatre ...	Rs. 2
Stalls	" 3	Gallery	" 1

Doors open at Eight,—Performance to commence at Nine. Seats can be secured at the Box office from 10 A. M.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN:

LEADING ARTICLES:—
I. Compromises.
II. License Taxes
III. The Luxembourg Question.
IV. Parell and its receptions.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Post Edition...Rs. 25 6 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES,..... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,
CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

☞ Go and see Hindoo women acting on an Indian Stage.
SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1867.
The much admired and popular drama in the Hindustani Language and Oriental Costume of
GOPICHAND AKHYAN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Box...Rs. 2 | Stalls...Rs. 1½ | Gallery... 1 | Pit...Rs. ½.
Doors open at 8½, and the performance to commence at 9 P. M. precisely.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company (Limited) will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27, Meadow Street at 3 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1867,
To consider the present position of the Company and to decide, either on a call being made to finish the Buildings begun on the Tarala Estate or on authorising the Directors to treat for a relinquishment of the lease and relief from its liabilities.
By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
26th April, 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.
MALVERN COLLEGE,
PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
With a large staff of Assistant Masters.
THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.
There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.
The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.
Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum; for Board at Masters' Houses, £60.
Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "ELLORA."

Eric, or Little by Little, a tale of Roslyn School. By F. W. Farrar ..... Rs.	3 12
Forbes' Hindustani Manual.....	2 12
Bannatyne's War Office Circular, &c. 1866.....	12 0
Ecce Deus, Essays on the life and doctrine of Jesus Christ	8 0
Three Phases of Christian Love. By Lady Herbert.	9 0
Gray's Anatomy, 4th edition 1866, by T. Holmes..	18 12
The Albert N'Yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, &c., 2 vols. By Sir W. Baker.....	12 0
Nights in the Harem; or the Mohaddetyn in the Palace of Ghezire, 2 vols. By Emmeline Lott.....	15 12
British Rural Sports. By Stonehenge, 7th ed. 1867.	11 4
Forbes's Hindostanee and English and v. v. Dictionary	31 8
Our Father's Business. By Dr. T. Guthrie.....	2 12
The Clever Woman of the Family.....	4 8
Cumming's The Sounding of the Last Trumpet	3 12
The Dictionary of Photography. By Sutton and Dawson	6 4
Great Harefield.....	9 0
The History of Scotland, to 1688, 4 vols. By J. H. Burton	42 0
Correspondence of George III. with Lord North, 1768-83. 2 vols. By W. B. Donne.....	24 0
A Journey to Ashango-Land. By Du Chaillu	15 12
Fergusson's History of Architecture in all countries, vol. II.....	31 8
The Wild Elephant. By Sir J. E. Tennent.....	2 12
The Christy's Minstrels' Song Book, complete in 1 vol.....	7 8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1867.....	4 8
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ.	3 8
St. Valentine's Pocket Book.....	2 12
Study of the Human Face, 26 Portraits. By T. Woolnoth.....	8 0
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts in useful and Domestic Arts.....	8 0
Boswell's Life of Johnson, 2 vols.....	8 0
A Son of the Soil.....	4 8
Reminiscences of a Highland Parish. By Dr. Macleod	8 0
Bolgravia, vol. I., conducted by M. E. Braddon.....	5 12
Critical Essays of a Country Parson.....	2 12
Out of Harness. By Revd. Dr. Guthrie.....	2 12
Quain's Anatomy Part III.....	8 0
Ogilvie's Student's English Dictionary.....	8 0
The Texan Rifle Hunter. By Captain Flack	4 8
Timb's the Year Book of Facts in Science and Art 1867.....	3 12
Sylvester Sound the Sommambulist. By H. Cockton, Illustrated	3 12
Three Main Military Questions of the Day. By Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart, Major Unattached.....	5 12
Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg. A Novel.....	4 8
Domestic Cookery. By a Lady	4 8
Dr. Tanner's Practice of Medicine, 5th edn. 1165.....	15 12
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia, 3rd edition, 1866.....	6 8
Dr. Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence, 1865.....	21 0
Morton's Veterinary Pharmacy, 6th edition. 1860...	8 0
Stonehenge's The Horse in the Stable and the Field. New edition 1866.....	9 0
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art, 7th edition. By C. Steel, 1865.....	13 8
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Companion, 1867	0 12
Guilty or not Guilty? By Author of the "Jilt"...	1 8
The Pathfinder, By J. F. Cooper.....	0 12
Dickens's The Uncommercial Traveller	1 8
—— Nicholas Nickleby, 2 vols.....	3 0
—— Martin Chuzzlewit, 2 vols.....	3 0
The Queen of the Rangers. The Secret Revealed. The Fire Demon. The War Eagle. The Mountain Outlaws. The Pirate Hunter. The Midnight Queen. The Black Monks Curse. Henry Morgan. The Ocean Love Chase. The Border Hunters. A Broken Life. The Rover's Daughter. The Niche in the Wall. Each.....	0 8

PLAY BOOKS.—Gipsey Farmer. Unfinished Gentleman. Two Poets. Turn him out. Rent Day. Waiter at Cremorne. Raising the Wind. Illustrious Stranger. No. 1 Round the Corner. Chain of Guilt. Aladin the Wonderful Scamp. Dream at Sea. Blood Red Knight. Where there's a Will, there's a Way. *Eight annas each.*
27th April, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, 29th April, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day
CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on MONDAY, 29th April, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 30th instant.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hour as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

May 4th	May 29th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Fort Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Ceylon			
Penang			
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope			
Mauritius	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Persian Gulf			
Bussorah			
Bagdad			
Rutnaghierry			
Vingoorla			
Goa			
Karwar			
Beypore	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cannanore			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee	18 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail		None.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867.

EVERY careful reader of the home papers must see that a war, more terrible than any that has been known in this generation, is imminent; and, although the actual outbreak of hostilities may be delayed for a few weeks, or perhaps for a month or two, by the interposition of such futile negotiations on the part of the neutral Powers as formed a prelude to the Italian War of 1859, experience has proved to us but too clearly the impotence of modern diplomacy to avert appeals to force for the solution of difficult questions of international policy. There is always a good deal of fencing before the real fighting begins; and the necessity which both France and Prussia must feel of turning to account every available resource in the impending conflict will induce them to leave no means untried of conciliating public opinion and forming fresh alliances before the war begins. We may expect, therefore, to hear, for some time to come, of despatches passing to and fro in which the expression of the unanimous desire of the European Powers for peace will be no less remarkable than their singular inability to come to any agreement as to the terms on which peace may be preserved. Finally, it will suit the purpose of either the Emperor or the Prussian Minister to throw off the mask, and then the despatches will be consigned, like those of Lord Malmesbury about the Italian war, and those of Earl Russell about the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, to one of those British blue-books which form the sole and not very flattering records of the part taken by our country, in these days, in the settlement of Continental affairs. Unlike her usual self, it is probably France this time which will be anxious for delay; for Prussia with all Germany at her back—a nation, as the *Spectator* says, of forty millions, among whom every able-bodied man can by the new treaties be enrolled as a soldier in the army of which the King of Prussia has the supreme command—is ready and eager for war; and Count Bismarck has no deficiency of breech-loaders, or Universal Exhibition, to hold him back, and is deterred by as few scruples as Napoleon himself possesses from doing anything that he has set his heart upon. Indeed, the success of the Prussian Minister in raising his country to the first place among Continental Powers is due chiefly to his success in the use of tactics that have, up to this time, been considered purely Napoleonic. Bismarck has shown himself to be more audaciously Napoleonic than Napoleon himself, and has checked the Emperor at every move. Whether he will win the game in the end or not, is a different matter; but, so far as we can judge, he has certainly gained in the preliminary skirmishing some important advantages over his antagonist. It is no slight thing that the Prussians already have possession of Luxemburg, and that, while France has been in treaty with Holland for the purchase of the coveted prize, Prussia has pushed on troops to strengthen the garrison of the fortress, and has had all persons arrested who showed the least sign of sympathy with the French people. Moreover, the moral claim of Prussia to the retention of the fortress is much stronger than that of France to its acquisition. Luxemburg is unquestionably German territory. The revenues of the Duchy were assigned to Holland in 1814 in exchange for principalities possessed by the House of Orange in the interior of Germany as fiefs of the Empire; and it cannot therefore be fairly contended that Luxemburg itself ever ceased to belong to Germany, or that the King of Holland has the right to sell it to a foreign Power. If, on the other hand, it be conceded that the arrangements of 1814 have been superseded by the wars which have made Italy and Germany united and powerful nations, and that therefore France is entitled to demand "compensations" of territory in order that she may maint

gold cords, crossing from side to side, and gay with oriflammes of every colour. Lined with the troops of the National Guard, the long, nicely-sanded avenue, commanding the only tolerable good bit of perspective in the building, presented a really fine and festive appearance.

It was here that the Imperial party alighted from their carriage, and ascending the stairs of the aerial gallery above the machinery, by the French end, and having made the tour of the building, descended by the staircase of the English end. The Imperial pair seemed much pleased with the warmth of the demonstrations by which they were greeted and especially by the hearty acclamations of the English, which they acknowledged with animated bows and smiles.

After having *done* this gallery, the Imperial couples took a short rest, and a slight collation, and then, entering the Picture Gallery by the French end, accomplished for the second time, the tour of the building. The scene presented by the party was anything than imposing. The Empress's long gown of reddish-brown satin had swept up such a quantity of dust in her long promenade of an hour and a half, over the half-swept, uncarpeted floors, that it was difficult to make out what she had on; and the mere gathering of a number of men in plain clothes, with a sprinkling of ugly and dirty looking Japanese, Siamese, and Tcherkesses who had got into the Ambassadorial group and marched gravely with the rest, their heads mostly capped with flat disks, looking like gilded door-mats, had anything than a stately appearance. The perpetual turning of the elliptical galleries, which prevented the spectator from seeing the party until it was upon him, and which seemed to swallow it up before he was well aware of its approach, is, moreover, most unfavourable to the effect of anything in the shape of a pageant, whether grand or simple. Still though the affair was next to nothing as far as regards picturesque effect, the opening such as it was may be considered a success. The published programme was carried out to the letter; no disorder occurred at any point of the proceedings; the 50,000 people in the building, though a mere nothing when subsequently dispersed through the various galleries, and the grounds, sufficed to make up a semblance a crowd along the imperial passage; and the splendid weather, which seemed to have been specially vouchsafed for the occasion—for it had rained the day before, and it rained the day after—gave an air of brilliance and rejoicing to the scene.

As soon as the *cortege* had quitted the building—one of the imperial carriages being filled with the bouquets presented to the Empress at various points of her progress—the crowd filled the Central Garden, where an excellent band played throughout the rest of the afternoon; while the restaurants—especially the English and the Russian—were literally crammed with hungry and thirsty people, some of whom might well be glad of refreshment, having been (like your correspondent) cooped up for over five hours in the cold, draughty, and dreary building.

All Paris was out of doors that day, the quays, and many houses of the Boulevard had hung out flags; and in the neighbourhood of the Exhibition, every roof and window were black with heads. For once, the police managed to keep the streets clear of "locks," and little difficulty was experienced in approaching or leaving the building.

Despite the immense labour of the last fortnight, so much still remains to be done, that the Exhibition can hardly be really completed under another month. But the affair, when completed, will be so colossal, that one is not sorry to be able to make a gradual acquaintance with its contents, which if seen for the first time, in all the completeness of the final display, would certainly be sufficiently bewildering.

The buildings in the Park are rapidly approaching completion, and being faithful copies of the styles of habitation, or of architecture, which they represent, will be extremely interesting. The Egyptian Temple, the Tunisian Palace, the Syrian Monastery, the Russian village, the Tcherkess hut, the Chinese sea-house, are as faithfully copied from "nature" as the Dutch dairy, and the Spanish Alhambra. In most of them natives of the country represented will ply their usual callings, offering a living illustration of the degree of civilization to which they have attained.

The entrance fee to the Exhibition, through this week, is fixed at 5 francs. After that date, it will be a uniform fee of one franc, with no free day. On the two Sundays previous to the opening, when people were let in at one franc per head, the receipts were ten thousand and twenty francs respectively.

...TE letter from Nagpore informs us that ...t Keith, who was out on a shikarring ..., has been sadly mauled by a tiger.

A PROSPECTUS for the formation of a "Benefit Society" is being circulated in Bombay with the object of enabling persons of limited means "to secure to themselves during sickness a certain monthly payment, medical attendance, and medicines, and to make provisions is case of death for funeral and other contingent expenses." With the increase of the cost of living in Bombay and the difficulty of providing the necessaries of life during sickness amongst many whose incomes fail when they are incapacitated for work by continued disease, there must be many who have felt the want of a mutual help society such as that now proposed. It is true that both a European and a native public hospital are available for the poor, but there must be many who would prefer treatment in their dwellings to treatment in a public hospital. It is considered necessary to have about 300 names enrolled before calling a meeting to organize the Society, and if there can be found such a number willing to join the Society, we anticipate the formation of a very useful institution. We have no means of knowing how the natives of limited means and for whom such a Society is also intended, will regard the scheme. The Parsees are perhaps the only class for whom the society may possess attractions or who may be induced to join in carrying out the proposed objects. Their own public charities are numerous and efficient enough, but we must wish it to be clearly understood that this Mutual Benefit Society can have no relationship to a public charity; on the other hand, it will enable men in sickness to be above the reach of charity, a consideration of considerable importance to individuals of manly feeling. With regard to Europeans of limited means who would be likely to enrol themselves as members of this society, we think the *employes* of the two Railway Companies and the P. & O. Company are already well cared for by their own managers. Of the remaining number who stand in need of such a Society it may reasonably be expected that a large number will join, and as it must fall to the members of this class to work the Society, if it should be established they will see how important it is that they should stir themselves and bring others to join with themselves and so prevent the possible failure of the institution at the outset.

Desirous as we are to see the Society formed and to take rank as a very useful institution in Bombay, we nevertheless fear for the result. The diversities of interests and opinions, combined to the difficulties of inducing men to meet together in sufficient numbers for any purposes—except to see the races—restrain our hopes of the success of the benevolent promoters of the Benefit Society. It is not our custom to recommend joint stock companies to public notice, for our especial business for a long time past has been to discourage them in every way, but the "Benefit Society" being one which has originated in soberness, and which is calculated to promote the interests of a very deserving portion of the community, has won our esteem and secured our adhesion to its very useful objects. We recommend it therefore with much confidence to those who may require both pecuniary and medical help in times of sickness.

AN extraordinary advertisement appears in Kurrachee paper; and the paper vouches its authenticity:—

WARNING.

I am a middle-aged woman, and had the folly, although left in very good circumstances by my late husband, to marry again. I selected my present husband for his beauty; everybody may not think him beautiful; but I do; but he has eloped with a *creature* something between an Ourang-otang and a Chimpanzee, a cross between a Gorilla and a Camel Leopard, and I am broken hearted. My husband cracked my head, and I his lamp, rather then let it shine on the countenance of my rival. My object in publishing this advertisement is to prevent if possible well-to-do widows remarrying as I did, first husbands, I know to my cost, are ever the best, whatever second husbands may think. I attest this with only one of my initials, to prevent scandal. T.

IT is satisfactory to know that the Fenian movement in Ireland is now "to all appearance suppressed." A few of its miserable victims may, it is said, be still skulking in the mountains and fugitives are here and there arrested in disguise, but the majority have dispersed to their homes or have fallen into the hands of justice. It is added:—

It is thought probable that the course of procedure when the Special Commission for the trial of Fenian prisoners opens in Dublin on April 8, will be, first, the delivery of a charge to the grand jury by Chief Justice Whiteside, after which bills for the common class of cases of felony, larceny, and misdemeanour will be sent up to them, and on these being found, such cases will be tried, whilst the grand jury are engaged considering the high treason bills. These latter will be preferred, it is supposed, against, amongst others Captain M'Cafferty, Flood, commonly known as "The Smuggler," from having assisted alien Fenians to land in the country, General Massey, and Edward Duffy (the secretary of Stephens). On the bills being found, the necessary notice must be given by the Crown, and the trials cannot occur till that period has elapsed. The mass of the Tallaght insurgents, however, will in the meantime be tried under the Act 1 and 2 William IV., cap. 44, and rapidly disposed of. The Whiteboy Act, passed by the Irish Parliament in 1776 (15 and 16 Geo. III., cap. 21), was described as "An Act to prevent and punish tumultuous risings of persons within the kingdom, and for other purposes." It enacted that persons so assembling, who should wear any badge, dress, or uniform, not ordinarily used on lawful occasion, or assume any particular name or designation, or carry offensive weapons, "rise, assemble, or appear by day, or by night to the terror of his Majesty's subjects, should be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanour, and be punished by fine or imprisonment together with the pillory, whipping, or other corporal punishment, as to the discretion of the court should seem meet." This Act was amended by the 1 and 2 William IV., which modified the clause with reference to such assemblings, substituting imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour, and in the case of males, whipping "once, twice, or thrice, publicly or privately," if the court should think fit, "in addition to such imprisonment." This measure was passed in 1831, at the instance of the present Earl of Derby.

THE *Englishman*:—It has been officially announced that the Governor General of India will leave the Presidency on Tuesday, accompanied by the Council. There is something ominous in the present exodus of the rulers of India from the seat of Government at this particular time. From legislation on the one hand, and want of it on the other, they leave the country in the direst confusion and dismay. Mr. Massey's License Tax has roused the whole community, and has evoked a general spirit of opposition and resentment, which we have never before witnessed in India. If we gave insertion to all the letters we receive denouncing the tax and exposing its innumerable inequalities and its varied forms of injustice, our columns could not hold them. On the 1st May the tax will come into operation, but Mr. Massey will have taken refuge in the distant hills, and the local officers will be left to deal with a justly incensed public, who will throw every difficulty in the way of its collection. Indeed the difficulties that arise from the nature of the tax will require the highest discrimination for their solution, and a large measure of liberality and forbearance in their assessment. When the Governor General and his Council depart to the Hills, what authority will remain here to decide the thousands of intricate questions that will arise, and the numerous exemptions that will be claimed? Must every disputed point, and every claim for exemption, be referred to Simla? When Mr. Massey framed his License Tax, and passed it through the council with such injudicious haste, he must have entirely failed to foresee the opposition that it would encounter, and the numerous difficult cases that would present themselves when it came to have practical effect. Speaking of India, Mr. Disraeli has said that, "able as has ever been the administration of India, considerable and distinguished as have been the men whom that administration has produced, and numerous as have been the great captains, the clever diplomatists, and the able administrators of large districts, with whom the Government has abounded, the state of the finances has always been involved in perplexity, and India, that has produced so many great men, seems never to have produced a Chancellor of the Exchequer." This is very true, but is India more forunate in the Chancellors of the Exchequer sent from England? Assuredly not. Mr. Wilson was a mistaken enthusiast, who held firmly to the doctrine that what suited the West would do equally well in the East; and acting on this belief, he introduced the Income Tax, which was supported by his successor Mr. Laing, but finally abandoned by the Government after some years trial, "because it could not be maintained without injustice and oppression." Now we have another English Chancellor of the Exchequer, who can devise no better method of raising money than by adopting an exploded measure of an Indian official, and reproducing it in a still more objectionable form.

The Governor General also leaves the important Tea question unsettled, and the new Act now undergoing discussion and revision in the Bengal Council, is likely to be still more objectionable and more mischievous than its predecessors. When we read the clause releasing labourers from their contracts, after suffering a certain term of imprisonment, we expressed our opinion that such a clause would be ruinous to the plantations that depend upon imported labour. Since that time we have published letters from an experienced planter of Assam, which corroborate our opinions, and the planter regards the enactment of such a clause with the greatest alarm. He roundly asserts that by feigned desertion the labourers will get themselves imprisoned for a time, and then obtain their freedom from their contracts. Here is another element of confusion and disaster which may compicte the ruin of the unfortunate planters.

Lastly from Ganjam come new mutterings of apprehended famine, such as were so entirely disregarded last year, but we have not so much apprehension on this score. The new Lieutenant-Governor will benefit by the errors of his predecessor, and the severity of the censure that has been meted out to him. In this point of view that bitterness of attack of which the Press has been accused will do good service, and it must never be forgotten that the carelessness or laxity of a Lieutenant-Governor may cause the sacrifice of a million of human beings, by the most prolonged and agonising of deaths—death from starvation.

Under the circumstances we have endeavored to describe, the Governor General and his Council take their departure, for, (to adopt a phrase of Mr. Norman's) pastures they love to browse in, while we are left to chew the cud of bitter taxation, and digest it as we may.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

[A portion of the following appeared in our second edition of yesterday.]

LONDON, 23RD APRIL, AFTERNOON.

Vauban is the winner of the "two thousand guineas."

The ship *Balkamah* has arrived from Bombay.

At the close of the Liverpool Cotton Market this day, prices were lower.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

To effect sales in the Manchester Market lower prices had to be acceded to

7lb. Shirtings 9s. 3d.
8¼ „ 11s. 6d.
40s. Twist 1s. 4½d.

Private Telegrams.

LIVERPOOL, 23RD APRIL.

We have a panic in the market.

Prices declining with extraordinary rapidity.

Floating Surat Cotton, 7¾d.

A telegram of the 24th of April received yesterday (26th) by a European house quotes Dholleras at 9½d. and states that apprehensions of a war between France and Germany were entertained but that nothing certain was known.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 26TH APRIL.

Govt. paper. { Fours 13½ to 13¾. Fives 4¼ per cent. Fives & half 8¼ per cent.

Exchange, 1s. 11½d.
Freight, dead weight, 10s. to £1.
Jute, £1 17s. 6d.
Seeds, £2 0s.
Shirtings Rs. 7-2 to 7-4.
Madapollams, Rs. 3 to 3-2.
Mule Twist, 7 as. 9 pies to 8 as.
Market for Piece Goods, sales being made freely.
Market for Twist, better.

BOMBAY.

THE screw steamer *Bombay Castle* was hauled into the Government dock yesterday.

BRIGADIER General Malcolm, Commanding Ahmednuggur Brigade, proceeded yesterday to Matheran.

THE ship *Alicia* from the Clyde to Bombay is reported to have put into Cochin dismaulted and will have to be towed into this port.

MRS. ANNE LOVETT and Miss Rosa Lovett will proceed this day by the British ship *Staverton*, Captain R. Keats, to Liverpool.

WE hear on good authority that Mr. H. E. Leeke, second Magistrate of police, who was expected here by the last mail, has obtained further leave of absence for six months.

THE director of the Indo-European line reported to Government on Thursday last that the direct line was still interrupted beyond Bagdad; Russian line reported right.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, R. E., has, we hear, been appointed Acting Commissioner of Paper Currency and Master of the Mint, in room of Colonel Harloy Maxwell proceeded to England.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 20th instant was 49 feet, and on the corresponding date during the last year it was 49 feet and 1 tenth.

WE understand that the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, and Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengally, and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy have been admitted as honorary members of the East India Association.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT was occupied the whole of yesterday in hearing the investigation into the case of Manockjee Sapoorjee Kaka, insolvent. The cross-examination of Mr. Heerjee Jehangeer was not finished until 5.20 P. M., when the Court adjourned till this morning.

OUR *Overland Summary* (42 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the local and general intelligence of the fortnight and specially written markets and freight reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Imports and Exports, and Freight markets.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the 25th Regiment N. L. I. on the Esplanade this evening:—

Overture..... "Die Flught Nach der Schweiz" ....Kucken.
Quadrille ..." Royal Boudour" ....Coote.
Selection ..." Lucrezia Borgia" ....Donizetti.
Waltz ....." Der Morgenstern" ....Fabitzky.
Galop ....." Strohfiedel" ....Kuhner.

THE following officers and troops will proceed this morning by Her Majesty's screw-steamer *Caromandel*, Lieutenant G. O. B. Carew, to Kurrachee:—Lieutenant W. J. Holt, of H. M.'s 4th King's Own Royal Regiment; Lieutenant D. T. Webber, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery; one native officer and 95 rank and file of H. M.'s various native regiments.

OWING to the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, who is reteined as counsel for the complainant Rustomjee Framjee in the police cases arising out of a decree of the Parsee Matrimonial Court, being engaged in the Legislative Council during the earlier part of Thursday last, the intended motion for a writ of *Mandamus* was not made. The matter was mentioned by the learned gentleman to Mr. Justice Westropp whom he asked to hear the motion, but the learned judge suggested that it had better be made before Sir Joseph Arnould on Monday next. The motion will be heard before Sir Joseph Arnould and Mr. Justice Westropp on Monday.

MR. DUNBAR appeared yesterday before Sir Joseph Arnould in the first division court, on behalf of Oomanchund Megjee who had brought a suit against the G. I. P. Railway Company for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 4,414, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff on account of the non-delivery of fifteen candies of Khandeish cotton by the defendants, entrusted to them for conveyance from Bhosaval to Bombay in February last. The defendants having failed to put in a written statement, the learned gentleman now asked the Court to give judgment against them for the amount claimed. Proof of delivery by the plaintiff and receipt by the defendants of the cotton having been given, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff as against the defendants for the above amount with costs.

THE following passengers will proceed on Monday by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain R. Curling, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.

Major Bonner. Mr. Rayner.
Mr. A. Breul. Mr. Weinecke.
Mr. R. Swanson. Captain Burton, R. E.
Mr. J. A. Hunter.

For Marseilles.

Mr. W. D. Garrett.
Mr. Adams. Mr. F. W. Lawrence.
Mr. Elliott. Lieut. R. M. Mackenzie.
Mr. W. Steel. Genl. and Mrs. Lucas.
Col. and Mrs. Whitehill. Mrs. Schneider and child.
Major General and Mrs. D. Rainier. Mr. R. W. Steel.
Mr. H. S. Carter. Mrs. Beattie and 3 children.
Mr. W. Munton. Mr. Watson.
Mr. Lane.
For Malta.
Major Beamish. Major Black.
For Southampton.
Mr. and Mrs. Carnegy, 3 children and 3 infants. Major W. Fane.
Mrs. Hewlett and infant.
Mrs. Heath. Capt. and Mrs. Jameson and 2 children.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bagnell.
Mrs. Costelloe. Mr. Beart.
Dr. Poultan. Dr. and Mrs. Kerr and infant.
Mr. P. Arthur.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, 23rd and 24th April.

From Continent of Europe, 23rd and 24th April.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 19 hours 43 minutes to 14 hours 40 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 25th to 8 P. M. of the 26th April were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.		
From Calcutta via Agra	0	0	0	0
„ Calcutta via Madras ...	38	58	22	25
„ Madras	28	42	28	0

HYDRABAD, SIND, 25th, 4-25 P.M.—Communication Kurrachee No. 2 line since 4-19 P.M.

SATTARA, 25th, 7-50 P.M.—Communication Kolapore, 7-15 P.M.

KURRACHEE, 25th, 11-30 A.M.—Direct Line still interrupted beyond Bagdad; Russian Line reported right.

HYDRABAD, SIND, 25th, 2-35 P.M.—Communication Kurrachee No. 1 line 230 P.M.

DEESA, 25th, 11-30 P.M.—Interruption Erinpoora since 10-5 P.M.

BOMBAY, 26th 8 P.M.—Imperfect Bombay and Nassick since 8 P.M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES. REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL H. RIVERS, COMMANDANT.

DURING the ensuing week the various companies will parade as follows:—

No. 1 (Fort) Company, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 5-30 P. M.—On Thursday, 2nd proximo, at 5-30 P. M.

Nos. 3 and 4 (Mazagon) Companies, as may be ordered.

Nos. 5 (Byculla) Company at the Carriage Sheds, Byculla Church, on Friday, 3rd proximo, at 5-45 P. M.

By order,
W. P. WALSHE,
Instructor of Musketry and Acting Adjutant.
Head Quarters, 15, Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th April, 1867.

FORT POLICE COURT.—26TH APRIL.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq.)

DESERTION.—Shaik Chan Futtoo, seaman of the British ship *Mahomed Shah*, was charged with desertion.

The master of the ship stated, that the prisoner was articled in Bombay and when at Rangoon he left the ship without the consent of the captain.

The prisoner said that the captain discharged about ten men in Rangoon, he wanted his discharge as well, but he could not get it. When he asked for his discharge the captain told him to go away, and he left the ship.

The captain stated that he was articled for eight months, out of which he had only served on board for three months.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for six weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

REFUSING TO DO DUTY.—John Crawley, seaman of the British ship *Otago*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The prisoner was sentenced to four week's imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Massum Shaw Mahomed and Jackree Amboo were charged with assaulting one Abba Allarackia.

It appeared from the evidence of the complainant, that on the previous night about 9 o'clock while he was sitting in the house of a prostitute at Dongree, three men came there and beat him with sticks. One of them ran away. They struck him on his head, causing a wound from which blood flowed. He raised an alarm, and the prisoners were apprehended.

After the examination of several witnesses His Worship convicted the offenders and fined each of them in the sum of Rs. 100, or in default of payment of the fine, to be imprisoned for two months each in the County Gaol with hard labour.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Legislative Council met on Thursday in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. There were present—His Excellency the Governor; the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine; the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis; the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott; the Hon'ble the Advocate General; the Hon'ble George Foggo; the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy; and the Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Ellis thought he might not be out of order in mentioning that a petition had that moment been put into his hands remonstrating against the insertion of the proposed clauses, in the Bill to amend Act II. of 1865 (Municipal Act.) He had not been aware till now that the clauses which had been proposed for insertion had never been translated into the native languages, and that the people had not had a sufficient opportunity of considering the nature of them. He found, moreover, that owing to the clauses having been loosely drawn up, very considerable misapprehension existed as to their object. It was supposed by the native inhabitants of Bombay that it had been the intention of the Committee in framing these clauses to give power to the Health Officer to drag them or their children from their homes to a sanitarium. He need hardly say that such an object was not proposed. The clauses were intended to apply to vagrants and pilgrims and other people who at times flocked into Bombay, who might be affected with diseases of a contagious and dangerous character, and who were without the means of procuring proper accommodation for themselves. It had never been intended that the clauses should apply to all the people indiscriminately, and it was only from their rather loose wording as they at present stood, that such a misapprehension had arisen. As the clauses had not been translated, and as it was necessary to make some alteration in the wording, he would propose to defer the notice of motion for the insertion of them till the next meeting. Fortunately we were not at the present moment afflicted by any great epidemic in the island, and there was therefore no reason to be in haste or to hurry on the consideration of these clauses. The petition might be recorded; it was unnecessary to read it as he had stated the whole pith of the objection.

At the suggestion of the President, the Bill was recommitted with a view to the clauses being considered.

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

The following papers were presented to the Council:—

Report of the Select Committee on the Quarantine Bill.

Report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

Report of the Select Committee on the Military Cantonment Bill.

Letter from the Government of India declining to sanction the imposition of a Tax on Opium brought for shipment.

Letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of the Governor General to the Bank of Bombay Amendment Bill.

BILL TO AMEND LAW RELATING TO LIQUOR LICENSES.

Mr. Erskine moved that the Bill to amend the law relative to the issue of Liquor Licenses in the city of Bombay should be read a first time. Several months had elapsed since this Bill was introduced, it having been thought desirable to make a reference to the Governor General with respect to certain new clauses, and the reply to that reference not having been received at a time which would have enabled him to proceed with the Bill earlier than he had done. He did not think the delay which had occurred was to be regretted, for it had given time and occasion for fuller discussion of the measure than would otherwise have taken place; and he had received, also, several petitions in which some of the provisions of the Bill had been very freely discussed. He proposed to refer to these petitions presently, and in the meantime he would draw attention to the fact that the Bill was now before the Council, almost in the shape in which it had been submitted to Government. There was no doubt that it required to be very carefully revised, and such a revision of course would take place if it was sent to a select committee. Indeed the materials for it were at hand already, but it would be premature to trouble the Council with any discussion on matters of detail. Indeed it would be premature even to ask the Council to assent at present to the principle of the Bill. According to the rules, the discussion of that subject would take place on the occasion of the second reading, when the Bill should have returned from the select committee with their report. But as it was not likely he would have another opportunity of making a statement on the subject, he might perhaps be allowed to refer to one or two points in connection with which an explanation seemed to be desirable. He thought it was hardly necessary to remind hon'ble members, in the first place, that this was exclusively a municipal bill. It had nothing whatever to do with the general Abkaree system or the general law with relation to the sale of spirituous liquors throughout the Presidency. It would only apply within the limits of the town and island of Bombay, or, as it was now called, the city of Bombay. He thought, too, it was hardly necessary to repeat that this was not a bill which was brought forward for the purpose of raising a revenue, but for the purpose of placing due restraint upon a traffic in connection with which many disorders had occurred, and in connection with which he was afraid many disorders would occur unless this Council could interpose some remedy. The Bill therefore was really introduced in the interests of public order. It might be said to consist of two parts; one which related to retail licenses, and another which related to wholesale licenses. As regards the former he thought there was very little difference of opinion as to the necessity that existed for an amendment of the law, which at present was not in a satisfactory state. It was proposed therefore that the license officers should be more clearly authorised to divide the city for the purposes of this Act into wards or districts, and that they should also be empowered to limit strictly within those districts the number of retail licenses to be issued, and, further, that they should at the same time be enabled more equitably that at present to assess upon licenses such charges as they might reasonably be made to bear. To that extent he had not heard that any exception had been taken to the proposed measure. But in connection with one portion of the procedure with which it was intended to carry out these proposals, one of the petitions to which he had already referred urged very strong objections. The provision to which exception was taken formed part of the 3rd section of the Bill, and by it was proposed that in order to ascertain the charges to be assessed on these licenses they should annually be sold by public competition. Now, that was a proposal which appeared to be a matter of procedure, and therefore of detail, in regard to which he had no doubt differences of opinion existed, and it seemed to him to be a point in connection with which it was particularly desirable that there should be an enquiry before a select committee, the result of which should be made known before hon'ble members were asked to express any opinion upon the question. He did not wish for his own part to offer any definite opinion upon it at present, and it would certainly be premature to ask Government to do so. He ought to state that this proposal had repeatedly in the course of some years been urged upon Government by local officers of experience, who believed that very great abuses had existed—and he was sorry to say still existed—in the administration of this department, and in connection with the lower subordinate agents, in this matter of the assessment of charges upon these licenses. On the other hand he thought that hon'ble members would consider that some very strong objections were urged in the petition which had been now made by these retail dealers. As he had already said he did not propose to ask the Council at present to pronounce between these conflicting opinions, but it did seem to him that if after full enquiry before a select committee it should appear that there was any just ground for the apprehension of these petitioners—viz., that under a system of annual sales the tenure of these licenses would become exceedingly precarious in consequence of the reckless competition to which the holders of them would be exposed, and that there would a danger of men of substance and respectability being pushed aside by mere unscrupulous speculators—in that case it appeared to him that the Council would not be disposed to persevere in the proposale in the hope of securing any minor advantages. As regards the second part of the Bill, which related to wholesale licenses, there was also a very general concurrence of opinion as to the urgent necessity for some legislative action. At present, under the local interpretation of the law, all sales of not less than a bottle were wholesale transactions, and every person who claimed to sell merely by wholesale was exempted from the necessity of taking out a license and was in fact emancipated from all police control. The result of that was, that a large class of petty shops—*quasi* wholesale shops—had come into existence, and the number was largely increasing. It had repeatedly been pointed out that they were working a great deal of mischief, and there was no means at present of exercising any control. It was now proposed that those shops also should be brought under the licensing system. In connection with this part of the Bill a petition had reached him from many respectable general dealers—as he believed they called themselves. They did not object to that portion of the Bill by which it was desired that petty shops should be brought under control; on the contrary they recognised the necessity of that; but they pointed to a provision in the 6th section under which an exemption was granted in favour of godowns or places of business of merchants who sold without breaking the barrel, and they stated that in their opinion this created an invidious distinction, and in fact involved an injustice to them, as their style of business was in reality very much the same as that of many persons who might be classed under the head of merchants. He did not know how far it might be thought there was ground for this objection, but he would propose that the Bill should be referred to a select committee, who would consider the subject and report upon it. The Council would then be able to consider whether any exemption at all was necessary, and if so at what point it should be withdrawn. It appeared to him, he confessed, that it might be found convenient to have recourse to a double class of licenses—special and ordinary licenses—as regards the wholesale dealers. There was a large class of persons, like these petitioners—most respectable persons—in regard to whom no complaint had been made, who did not habitually sell in small quantities, and over whom no surveillance was necessary. On the other hand, there was a large class of mischievous shops which, though nominally wholesale, sold in retail, and in regard to which it was very desirable that there should be some strict provision. He had thought it better to make these explanations now, as he might not have another opportunity of doing so; but his sole object at present was that the Bill should be read a first time, and that, together with the petitions relating to it, it should be referred to a select committee, with a view to their reporting on the subject. He proposed that the committee should consist of the following hon'ble members:—Mr. Ellis, the Advocate General, Colonel Marriott, Mr. Foggo, and Mr. Mungaldass.

Mr. Mungaldass said this was a question which—as it related to the liquor traffic—he was not supposed to understand, and that his hon'ble friend Mr. Framjee would be more likely to be of service in the matter.

The Bill was then read a first time and committed, (the name of Mr. Framjee being placed instead of that of Mr. Mungaldass on the list of the committee), the report to be presented to the Council at the first meeting in June.

BILL TO AMEND ACT XIV. OF 1866.

Mr. Erskine moved the first reading of a Bill to amend Act XIV. of 1866. A few months ago a Bill was passed by which the pergunnas of Edulabad and Wurrungaum were brought under the general laws and regulations in force in this Presidency, but doubts had arisen under it as to the method of disposing of suits which were pending when the Act came into force. The present Bill had been framed to give effect to a recommendation of the Judges of the High Court that there should be legislation on the subject.

The Bill was read a first time.

The standing orders being, on the motion of Mr. Erskine, suspended, the Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. Ellis moved the second reading of the Bill to amend Act II. of 1865. The hon'ble member said it would perhaps be well if he alluded to the different subjects which were treated in the Bill. It was exceedingly difficult to ask the Council to affirm any principle in the Bill, because the measure was made up of a number of amendments upon various sections of the former Act, which sections in no way hung to one another and were only connected in so far as they all related to the administration of municipal affairs in the city of Bombay. The Municipal Act had been found in some respects to be defective. There was insufficient provision in it for the realisation of the rates, and certain technical objections had been taken by the magistrates which rendered amendments necessary. There was one deficiency of a very important character, the Municipal Commissioner having found himself hampered and fettered by the mode in which provision had been made for the realisation of the taxes. The old duties had been abolished, and between the date of the abolition of the old duties and the receipt of any payment in arrears on account of the new, an interval had been left in which the Municipal Commissioner had had actually no provision whatever for the payment of current establishments; and as in this country people were paid by the month—and not by the quarter as in England—there had been an actual necessity for meeting month by month current charges for which the Municipal Commissioner had no funds in hand. It had become therefore a very serious question, whether, in order to prevent this chronic state of want of funds, it would not be desirable to make an alteration in the law empowering the Municipal Commissioner to levy in advance a portion of the rates which by the Municipal Act he had been authorised to levy in arrears only. It was not necessary to extend the alteration to all kinds of rates. The Vehar water rate, for instance, might be charged for and paid for in arrears by the persons using it. But when there was police to be maintained, and sweepers to be paid, for the conservancy of the town, and monthly bills for gas to be met, it became absolutely necessary that there should be funds in hand to meet these charges. Some hon'ble members seemed to think it was a new principle to pay in advance, but if it was new it was one which was in fashion, as they had seen in the case of the Act which had recently been passed in the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of imposing a license tax on trades and professions. In that case the tax was made payable in advance, and as far as he could see there was no provision made for refunds. It therefore was not altogether a novel principle, to ask that people should pay their taxes in advance. In fact he did not know that they could call it a principle at all. It did not in any way affect the nature of the tax itself, its incidence, or any other of those circumstances which were usually considered in matters of taxation; and as the Justices themselves had after very long discussion deliberately affirmed that it was expedient and advisable to levy these taxes in advance, he thought the Council would do well to give their legislative sanction to the alteration. He might mention, however, that in the Bill as received from the Bench of Justices he had observed that the first payment under the new system would be very hard upon the payers, because, at the same time that the payment in advance would come into operation, another reform would be carried out. In order to save establishments, and also to save the public the annoyance caused by the constantly recurring visits of the tax-gatherers, it was proposed that the payment of these rates should be half-yearly, instead of quarterly. By the two changes being introduced at the same time it would become necessary that the rate-payers should pay for three quarters in one payment, which would no doubt be hard upon many of them; and to meet this difficulty he had framed an amendment in which he proposed that the alteration by which payments would be made in advance instead of quarterly in arrears, should come into operation at once, and that the other alteration should be postponed for six months, so that the payment half-yearly instead of quarterly would not have effect till the 1st of January next. By this means the payment on 1st July would be for two quarters only, instead of three as it would have been under the Bill as drafted. He thought this amendment was a necessary one, and he had little doubt the Council would give their sanction to it. There were several matters of detail in the mode of assessing these rates and the mode of procedure to be adopted for the levy of them under the old Act, which had been found to work badly, and the greater number of the clauses of this amended Bill were taken up in improvements in those respects. They had without any exception, he believed he might say, passed through the filter of the Justices, and as now proposed in this Bill were, with some verbal alterations, just as they had been received from the Bench of Justices. In regard to the halalcores, who were not at present legally recognised as public servants, there had been a difficulty in punishing them; and provision was consequently made for this. There had also been difficulties in regard to notices to the Commissioner. It had been held that if a man called from the bottom of the stair up to the Commissioner's office, that was sufficient notice; but it was now proposed that written notices must be given. In the matter of summonses also, technical difficulties had been raised, and these were dealt with in the Bill. Power was given to the Justices to borrow money upon the mortgage of their income, and an important alteration had been made in regard to the schedule relating to the Municipal license tax. The alterations in this last respect were proposed chiefly with a view to assimilating the levy here to that which was in force in Madras and Calcutta. Amongst other alterations there was one by which servants of Government became liable to taxation; and he could only say that for his own part he freely agreed to this alteration because, although he might suffer by it himself, he did not see any reason why servants of Government should not assist in meeting the local requirements of the place in which they lived, the same as any other person who benefitted by the municipal improvements that were carried out. The schedule of assessments on joint stock companies had been somewhat altered from that which had been proposed by the Bench of Justices. The alterations had been made with the view of relieving the smaller companies from too high a rate. The maximum rate on the largest company had been increased from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000, but a graduated scale had been devised by which the smaller companies would pay as low as Rs. 250—instead of Rs. 400 he thought, which under the schedule of the Justices they would have been liable to pay. He believed he had touched upon the principal alterations that were proposed in this Bill, and with these observations he begged to move the second reading of the Bill.

The Bill was read a second time, and the Council then proceeded to consider it in detail.

PAYMENT OF HOUSE RATES IN ADVANCE.

Mr. Foggo moved the omission of clause I, (which provided for the levying of the house rate in advance.) In asking the Council to refuse its assent to the passing of this section of the Bill, he would confine his observations to the section itself, without discussing at present the other points of interest to which the hon'ble member had referred. He considered—without speaking of it at all as a matter of principle—that the practice sought to be introduced by this section was objectionable in many points of view and would be found to be extremely onerous in it effects. At present the taxes were collected as provided by sec. 47 of Act II. of 1865, viz. quarterly in arrears; and the 1st sec. of the present Bill provided that in future the house rate should be collected half-yearly in advance. Now, it would perhaps be inferred from the observations of the hon'ble member that the Bench of Justices were, if not unanimous, strongly in favour of this alteration; but that was not quite in accordance with what had actually occurred. No doubt a majority had been in favour of the taxes being collected in the way proposed in the present Bill, but the Standing Committee of the Bench, after having considered the Bill, had reported strongly opposed this alteration. At the meeting of the Justices when that Report was considered, the motion in favour of the proposal was carried by a majority of only 24 against 21; and the Bench might therefore be considered to be very nearly divided upon the question. He (Mr. Foggo) considered that if the taxes were collected half-yearly in advance it would be very oppressive to a very large number of taxpayers. It had been stated by Mr. Scobie, the late chairman of the Bench, that there were 15,000 houses the annual rental of which was less than Rs. 500. Now, the owners of these houses would under this new section have to pay these taxes in advance, but they would not get the

the tax was not to be raised to ten per cent., he did not see the slightest use in keeping it hanging over the heads of householders. The value of landed property was utterly depreciated by this additional four per cent. of taxation hanging over it.

The question was then put to the vote with the following result:—

For Mr. Munguldass' amendment:—Messrs. Munguldass, Ellis and Framjee—3.

Against it:—Messrs. Foggo and Erskine, Col. Marriott and the Advocate General—4.

The amendment was accordingly lost.

The remaining sections of the Act were then gone over. Power was given to the Municipal Commissioner to recover moneys due for Police Rate or Halalcore Cess. A clause at the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor was introduced that all questions and disputes which might arise under the sections of the Amendment Bill authorising refund to any occupier ceasing to occupy during the currency of any half year, and empowering the owner to recover any rate paid by him on behalf of an occupier, and authorising the Municipal Commissioner to refund any rates paid in advance by an occupier who vacates his house, should be settled in Petty Sessions.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY CANTONMENTS BILL.

On the motion of Colonel Marriott, this Bill was read a second time, considered in detail, and read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A MILITARY NOVELTY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—This evening while taking a short drive in company with my wife as far as the Colaba Light-house, we were stopped in a very imperative manner by the word "halt" by a serjeant, who was by himself. To gratify his wishes we halted and demanded for what purpose. The cool reply was "right about." Now, Mr. Editor, amongst your military constituents perhaps some may inform me whether this is a general rule in the G. O. If so, it might be a dangerous one, particularly if a lady was driving alone. If not, what could be the intention of the intruder. Perhaps by your inserting this it may put a stop to a similar occurrence. I enclose my card. A CIVILIAN.

April 25th.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM AGENCY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The London telegram of April 2nd as supplied to you by this Agency contained the following:—

"Prussia is said to be strongly reinforcing her fortresses.

"Luxembourg resigned."

As complaints were then made regarding its intelligibility, I think it desirable to show you how the message left London as compared with its receipt in India, by which you will see that the uncertainty regarding its meaning arose from the irregular working of the telegraph, over which this Company has no control.

It was despatched from London as follows:—

"Prussia strongly reinforcing fortress Luxembourg. Walewski resigned. Salado."

It was received as follows:—

"Prussia strongly reinforcing fortress luxembourg resigned *salads* walewski."

But for the singular transposition of the word Walewski, the message would have been clear in its meaning. The word "Salado" is a portion of our cypher.—I remain, &c.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS.

Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited,) Bombay, April 26.

BENGAL.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice has appointed Mr. H. Beverley to be Registrar of Parsee Marriages, under Act XV. of 1865, within the local limits of the ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal.—*Indian Daily News, April 18.*

WE hear that on the recommendation of the Director-General of the Post-Office, the Government of India has sanctioned a progressive augmentation to the salary of the Postmaster of Calcutta from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 a month, by an increase of Rs. 60 per annum.—*Id.*

THE Government of India has recommended to the Home Government an application, submitted by a Covenanted Civil Servant on the Bombay establishment, that those officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, who, at the date of the promulgation of the new rule regarding leave of absence on urgent private affairs, were entitled to such leave and had not previously availed themselves of it, should be permitted to count the term of such leave of absence when afterwards granted as part of their period of residence.—*Id.*

THE Bengalee Translator to the Government of Bengal in presenting his Annual Report on the Native Press of Bengal, stated that the tone of the periodicals is very much as it has always been. The Hindoo papers fearlessly record their opinions, though somewhat crude, regarding public measures. Those opinions are based upon the broad principle of universal equality. And the authorities are often subjects of unceremonious comment—sometimes severe. The Mahomedan papers rarely venture any opinion.—*Id.*

THE LAST FRONTIER DIFFICULTY.

(From the Friend of India.)

IT is characteristic of our position in India that the public, and even the Commander-in-Chief, awake some morning to find that a war has been begun and ended with one of the many Pathan tribes on our north-western frontier. In January 1866 we were startled by the news that an army of ten thousand English soldiers and sepoys had been massed at Murdan in the Eusufzye country to chastise the Ootkhan-kheyl spearsmen of the Lundhkor valley not far from the famous Umbeyla pass. Hardly had we learned the dim outlines of the dispute when the telegraph announced that the mere sight of the red coats had led the highlanders to sue for submission. And now, in April 1867, exactly the same course is repeated, if for Murdan we substitute Peshawur and for the Ootkhan-kheyl the Hussun-kheyl. On Wednesday (17th inst.) we learn that an army of 8,000 men is being massed at Peshawur and the garrison of Kohat are ready at the other end of the pass. On Thursday, as our last issue was being delivered, there comes this intelligence—"Hussun-kheyl Affreedees have humbly submitted and subscribed to Government terms; General has been told that troops will not be required; blockade raised." What are the merits of this new complication, which was so serious as to lead Major Pollock and Sir Donald Macleod to collect so large a force?

The Cabool River between Attock and the frontier divides the Eusufzye country, the scene of the last dispute, on the north from the Peshawur valley on the south. Peshawur, which is held by the regular troops, is separated from Kohat, the most important garrison of the Punjab Irregulars, by a long spur of hilly country inhabited by the independent tribes of Adam-kheyl, one of the numerous family of Affreedees. The road through their country from Kohat to Peshawur is only 38 miles, while that by Attock in our own territory is 120. We have accordingly in all fairness, been in the habit of purchasing from the Adam-kheyl the use of this short road for the considerable sum of Rs. 14,900 a year. Even Sir Charles Napier found his operations against the Affreedees in 1849-50 very unsatisfactory, so that this may be considered not only a just but an expedient arrangement. Unfortunately, however, the various Affreedee clans who clamour to secure a share of the money, are in a state of chronic feud with each other, so that it becomes impossible for them always to keep the pass open. To such an extent had their factions gone that we declared the pass closed, but unfortunately we withheld the usual payment only from the portion of the tribes on the northern or Peshawur side of the pass. There stands the village of Akhor consisting of three subdivisions. Two of these, the Bolakee-kheyl and the Guddi-kheyl, received four out of five shares of the money, but it was paid through the former to the latter. For four years these two subdivisions have been at enmity, and to such an extent did their blood feuds proceed that the Guddi-kheyl invited the assistance of the more distant Hussur-kheyl with whom we have been forced into contact. After a bloody fight in which the latter were defeated, Major James, C. B., shortly before his death in 1864, induced both parties to agree to a truce.

But the Hussun-kheyl, after the fashion of unscrupulous allies, set up a claim on their own account to a share of the allowance for the Kohat road, though they ultimately seemed pacified by an addition of Rs. 400 to their own grant from our treasury. But they did not rest long satisfied with this. They continued so to annoy the clan they had formerly been summoned to attack, the Bolakee-kheyl, that the latter summoned to their assistance the Bussee-kheyl, who in their turn of course demanded a share of the Pass allowance. Their conduct has led the Commissioner to interdict them from entering British territory and we may hear of them again. The Hussun-kheyl, however, went much farther, not confining themselves to intertribal reprisals but attacking our subjects and insulting our officials. They carried off six women when at work in the field, plundered a mail bag on the Khushalghur road, fired into one of our police posts and at one of our patrols, and stole camels to the value of Rs. 1,400. To the demands of Lieutenant Cavagnari, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, they returned a most insolent reply. So desirous to maintain the cause of quarrel were they, that they refused to receive the blood money of 360 Cabul rupees for each of their dead and Rs. 180 for each of their wounded from the Bolakee-kheyl. Major Pollock's duty was clear. The Hussun-kheyl were to a great extent isolated by their feuds with other tribes and could themselves turn out only 1,200 fighting men. But the Umbeyla campaign, followed by the difficulty on the Eusufzye frontier last year, showed the importance of acting promptly and effectually. The mere threat of assembling an army of 8,000 men has led the Hussun-kheyl humbly to submit to our terms. On such a frontier as the North-West and amid such a people as the Pathan tribes, a little spark like this may kindle a great fire such as that of Umbeyla threatened to be.

If a direct road between Kohat and Peshawur is essential, and our annual payment cannot be once for all redeemed by purchasing the territory it is clearly our policy to take such steps as will put an end to these numerous faction fights and unite the subdivisions of the Adam-kheyl under one head. This could be effected by refusing to deal with so many contending parties, by withholding *all* the money now divided among Bolakee-kheyls, Guddi-kheyls Peerhul-kheyls and the Bungush, Oorukzye and Jowakee clans. It would thus be the interest of all to enforce harmony on the smaller clans. But is the road indispensable? Is it not true, as represented by our correspondent "Trans-Indicus" when last November he almost predicted this outbreak, that, Kohat is a bad selection for a border cantonment? Both Kohat and Bunnoo are so near the frontier as to be continually insulted in a manner detrimental to our prestige, while Dera Ismail Khan is too far, or forty miles to the rear. For nineteen years we have held this frontier, and this threatened expedition against the Hussun-kheyl would have been the twentieth in that time. The frontier has of late assumed an importance greater than it has ever possessed, owing to the distracted state of Afghanistan and Bokhara and the long shadow cast over it by the power of Russia. We rejoice that along its whole length, from Cashmere to Jacobabad, such expeditions as those of last year and this, and the repulse of Gholam Hossein at the Hurrund outpost on 26th January last, show that the paralysis of a policy of masterly inactivity has not been allowed to unnerve the Sikh and Beloochee Irregulars, as threatened to be the case before Umbeyla rudely awoke us. But that is not enough. We would recommend Sir William Mansfield to devote next cold season, not to assisting Mr. Massey with his budget and Mr. Maine with his legislation in Calcutta, but to a careful inspection and comprehensive review of our military arrangements on the frontier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The news of the conclusion of a treaty between Prussia and the Southern German States has made a profound impression in Paris.

THE NORTH GERMAN ELECTIONS.—The German journals remark that in several circumscriptions workmen came forward as candidates for election to the parliament of Northern Germany, but that one only was successful, namely, a turner in wood named Bebel, of Leipsic, chosen on the 17th Saxon circumscription at Glanchau Meerane.

AUSTRIAN PRESS PROSECUTIONS.—A letter from Carlsruhe states that the law court of that city has just condemned Carl Aue, of Stuttgard, editor, and L. Zamarski, of Vienna, printer of the pamphlet entitled "The Treason of Baden," which appeared at the first-named place after the war; also Kleebatt, editor of a second pamphlet entitled "Again the Baden Treason," printed at Vienna, to six months' imprisonment and costs. The two works were ordered to be destroyed.

TAXATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—On Saturday a return was issued on this subject. It gives the gross amount of revenue from customs, excise, stamps, land and assessed taxes, and property and income tax in each financial year from 1826-27 to 1865-66. The quinquennial totals are as follows:—1827 to 1831, 263,380,1577. 5s. 5d.; 1832 to 1836, 240,401,0011. 9s. 3½d.; 1837 to 1841, 244,441,279. 12s. 4½d.; 1842 to 1846, 264,403,161. 6s. 3½d.; 1847 to 1851, 271,243,7566. 16s. 0½d.; 1852 to 1856 (this includes five years and one quarter), 299,381,040l. 15s. 9d.; 1857 to 1861, 289,684,922l. 12s. 4½d.; 1862 to 1866, 283,350,391l. 14s. 11½d. The population increased from 23,100,000 in the first of the above periods, to 29,395,051 in the last period. In the first period the taxation per head was 2l. 5s. 5d., and in the last period 1l. 18s. 6¾d. The return was moved for by Mr. Henley.

A PARLIAMENTARY return which Mr. Hunt has obtained shows that some £4,000 has been spent in the last three years in payments for the travelling and personal expenses of witnesses summoned before committees of the House of Commons. This is certainly not a very large sum for a useful object, and probably in the majority of cases it was worth while to bring the men to London. But it is a matter for consideration whether the principle which the Government propose to adopt in regard to election petitions—namely, an inquiry on the spot—might not be extended to other investigations. For instance, when some £300 for bringing witnesses from Scotland before the Committee on the Valuation of Lands and Heritages, £389 for the Committee on Writs Registration(Scotland) bill, and £241 for the Edinburgh Annuity Tax Committee. These inquiries could surely have been conducted just as well in Scotland. A similar remark applies to the committee on the scientific institutions of Dublin, for which there is a charge of £252 for witnesses. There is obviously room for a good deal of small jobbery in connection with these trips to London, and it is at least suspicious that so many Edinburgh and Glasgow bailies are always to be found amusing themselves in town at the public expense about the last period of the Derby Day.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The *Times* publishes an analysis of last year's trade returns, showing that the trade of the United Kingdom during the year was in money value nearly 14 per cent. in excess of all former experience. Of the total of £188,367,785, nearly 70 per cent. was the produce of possessions, but large as this proportion is, it is relatively less than in preceding years, since, although the increase in our colonial shipments in 1866 was about 11½ per cent., in those to foreign countries it was nearly 15 per cent. The most important feature of the list consists in the extraordinary growth of our trade with the American continent. Notwithstanding their protective tariff, the United States have taken goods from us to a greater value than those taken by the whole of Germany and France combined, while as regards the countries of South America, Brazil now ranks higher than any European State, with the exception of Germany France, and Holland. New Granada comes next to Russia and the Argentine Republic next to Belgium and above the mother country Spain, as well as above Portugal, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Chili, Uruguay, and Peru likewise figure for a good increase, but Mexico, on the renewal of anarchy, shows a considerable reaction. Our aggregate shipments to the South American States have been £19,528,870. In our intercourse with France which in 1865 showed an improvement of more than 10 per cent., there has been a further rise of 29 per cent. With Germany, in consequence of the war, there has been a falling off. Italy shows a recovery. Turkey likewise presents a very favourable total, including the Danubian Principalities, whether our exports have advanced from £694,063 to £926,753. Egypt occupies an equally prominent position. China shows a remarkable increase, and with Japan our trade has again been large, although slightly less than in 1865.—*Id.*

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	1s. 11d.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout the World.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 15 April 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1 11/16 per Rupee.

3	do.	1 11/16	"
2	do.	1 11/16	"
1	do.	1 11/16	"
On demand		1 11/16	"

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal at 2 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 30th April 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£360,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11d.	per Rupee.
3	do.	1s. 11d.	"
2	do.	1s. 11d.	"
1	do.	1s. 11d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		1s. 11d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 5
Do.	12	do. 6

Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay 15th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above	£20	1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
	On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland,		1s. 11⅞d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		6 per cent.
6	do.	5 "
3	do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On remittance of Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each. Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	..	at 1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
3	do.	.. at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2	do.	.. at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
1	do.	.. at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
On demand		.. at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s. 11⅞d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout the World.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Bagdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6	per cent.	requiring twelve months' notice	of withdrawal
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances are to be addressed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th April 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,52,000 (£252,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,22,700 (£223,970).
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO BOODRACHUEN LAW, of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HERRALALJI SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINDOUS, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.

"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors.

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies Issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	309,699	15	
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10 8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, DETAGHEH BURNAJOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay 1st September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.—CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LARKINS & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.

SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).

Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Ages.	CIVIL. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			MILITARY. Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Ages.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,575,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,300 Sterling.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.) 11th July 1866.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Funds, £2,237,000, of which RUPEES 8,237,000, or FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.	*Solicitors.*
r.